

ues. "If this were also the cause of the later disappearance, a few forms may have lingered on in some localities, but not for any appreciable length of time.

"None of their bones have so far been found associated with the earliest basket-maker remains of the Southwest nor with the earliest Indian artifacts of the central North American region. The Indians of the Plains may have belonged to an entirely distinct and later migration from Asia or perhaps the people whose ancestors had lived with the mammoth and horse, returned to their former land when the climatic conditions became normal again.

"But if this latter did happen, evidence points to the fact that considerable time had elapsed between their departure and their return, probably 10,000 years or more."

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ARCHAEOLOGY

Pharaohs in Museums Not True to Life

IT'S NO USE trying to visualize famous Egyptians from their stone portraits.

Egyptian sculptors never had any idea of showing the world that a certain conqueror had a large nose, or that one queen was beautiful and another just medium. If the statue bore the name of the person represented, that made a definite individual of him, to Egyptian satisfaction.

This warning, that Europeans and Americans may as well cease expecting Egyptian art to be like ours, is sounded by Prof. Alexander Scharff of Munich University.

A pharaoh's portrait showed the ideal ruler of that era, Prof. Scharff maintains. The sculptured torso was healthy and vigorous. We can rarely judge age from a king's face.

Prof. Scharff cites a clever experiment, which proved that two statues did not truly picture the same man in youth and old age. A plaster cast was made of a "young" Egyptian's wig, and placed on the "old" Egyptian's bald pate and presto—the two faces were practically the same.

It reminds us of the illusion created at our own National Museum at Washington, where White House ladies' costumes are displayed on figures with identical faces. Rarely do visitors realize it.

Prof. Scharff knows only three Egyptian sculptures that are portraits in modern sense. This, however, leaves out three interludes in Egypt's long history

when sculptors did break away to portray real faces—as when Pharaoh Akhnaton encouraged artists to show his curious profile.

Egyptian statues in museums are of two kinds—both religious. Some were hidden in tombs to keep the dead alive.

PALEONTOLOGY

Dinosaur Footprints Traced To Ancient Reptile Bones

Giant Tracks in Solid Rock Lead Scientists to Dig For Bones of House-High Prehistoric Monster

ENORMOUS footprints, not in the sands of time but in the solid rock of the everlasting hills, have at last led Dr. Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History to the place where lie the bones of the house-high dinosaurs that made them. Dr. Brown has gone West, to Rock Springs, Wyo., where with a steamshovel borrowed from the Union Pacific Railroad he is digging for the remains of the giant reptiles.

The makers of the great tracks were dinosaurs related to the Iguanodons whose fossils have been found in Belgium and Britain; but the Iguanodons, big as they were, ranked as dwarfs beside their huge American relatives. Their yard-size footprints have been found spaced 16 feet apart, nearly double the stride of the 18-foot-tall Tyrannosaurus. It is therefore inferred that the big beasts towered some 35 feet above the ground—higher than a three-story house.

Their tracks were left in the peaty soil of the swamps that were their pastures. Subsequently, floods carried fine sand over the swamps. In time, the buried peat became solid coal, and the fine sand hardened into sandstone. So now when miners in the West take down the coal from the roof, the sandstone casts of the great footprints "hang heavy, heavy over their heads."

The great Iguanodons now being resurrected by Dr. Brown died and were buried back in Cretaceous geologic time, some hundred million years ago. But if you are inclined to give thanks that such monsters do not live today, your sentiment may be tempered by the fact that they were exclusively plant-eaters, and probably no more dangerous than elephants.

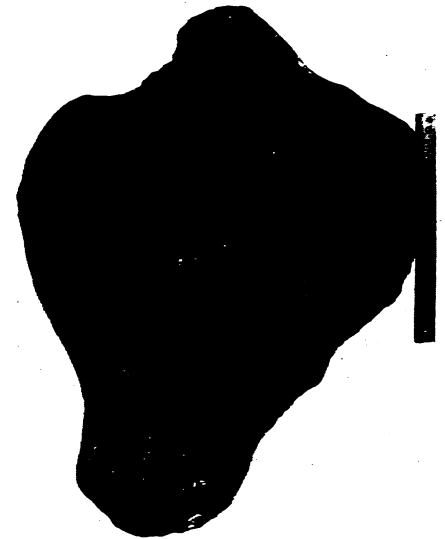
Others, placed in temples, primarily honored a god, even when they boasted the individual's fame.

In either case, says Prof. Scharff, neither craftsman nor patron was interested in a good likeness.

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Iguanodons and their relatives were a peculiar type of dinosaurs, that habitually went about on their hind legs, with their thick tails to act as balancers, after the fashion of kangaroos. It is not likely that they did as much lively leaping as present-day kangaroos; giant animals of any kind are not much given to that kind of athletics. But they could do some very tall striding—in a literal as well as figurative sense.

The name Iguanodon was given to



FOOTPRINT

The length of this giant track is 44 inches, and it is 32 inches wide. Printed in solid rock, such tracks have led Dr. Barnum Brown, of the American Museum of Natural History to the resting place of the great dinosaurs that made them.